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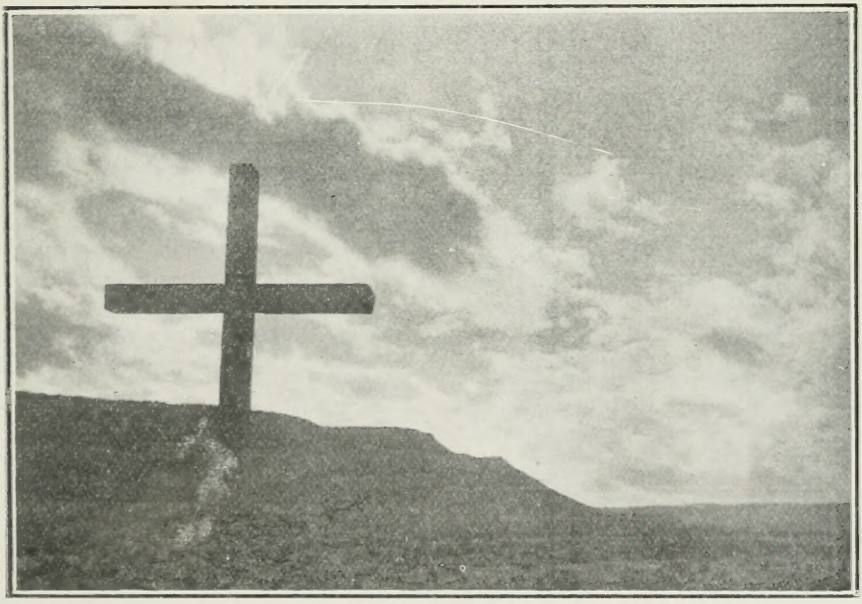

CROSS AT THE PECOS MISSION RUINS

DIEGITO

From Painting by Robert Henri, Presented to the Museum

THE LAST DIVIDE

HIGH brown sky lines plumed with pinyons
Growing green against the blue,
I have climbed the world to find you,
And my heart harks back to you.

High white snow peaks off to eastward
With your veils that shrink and shift,
And your trails that draw me to you
Past each last lost shadow drift.

High white clouds that make the mountains,
Lower ranges of the sky,
Where the snow goes I shall follow,
I shall climb you when I die.

Brown arroyos rolling downward,
Ghosts of rivers drowned in sand,
Like the lives of barren women,
And old wounds that eat the land;

Rolling roads that lure me onward
Past the ends of night and day;
Brown as gipsies, stark as hunger,
Old as age, as gaunt and gray;

You are veins of life that lift me
With an impulse long denied
To a verge beyond all vistas
Where lost atoms still divide.

Graying heart beats, go on singing
To that summit, since we must,
Where the light in me leaps upward:
And the dust is lost in dust.

John Curtis Underwood,
of Santa Fe in "The Lyric West."

THE CRITIC

I HAVE seen trackers, silent, magical,
Following their trail where all signs failed for us others
Picking it up here and there, casting wide circles;
Coming back again and again to the purpose possessing them;
Stooping, creeping, suddenly seeing their way and racing on.

I am a tracker of truth and beauty, today
Toiling through a desert where many men
Stare at mirages or turn back; I may not.
I cannot look from some hill top at the way we came,
Pointing to traditions outgrown; I must go on.

I know that truth walks this way; I feel where beauty's flying feet
Have left faint traces as she passed; men follow me,
Watchers unseen in lines converging to where
I point to a footprint by a hidden spring, I lift high
A flower from a tall yucca; she trod on it as it fell; she has started
Out past the last drying water hole to a land of full rivers and tall trees;
Near or far I cannot tell you.
But tomorrow some one who was watching me shall come and
hold her fast.

John Curtis Underwood,
in January "Lyric West."

IT IS WRITTEN

Modern Art in Mexico.

Sumptuous in its color, duo-tone and halft-one illustrations, The International Studio maintains its lead as the most beautifully printed magazine in America. The cover is a color reproduction of Ivan G. Olinsky's "The Hostess," exhibited in New York this month. The leading article is "Mexican Painting of Today" by Jose Juan Tablada, the poet. The article is illustrated with reproductions of paintings by Jorge Enciso, Saturnino Herran, Roberto Montenegro, Angel Zarraga, Julio Ruelas, Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera, Best Maugard and Carlos Merida. It is evident that the artists of Mexico have not lagged in accepting the modern spirit. Of Clausel's art the critic writes: "These landscapes were sometimes painted with small dabs of primary colors laid on so as to give at a certain distance the fusion of tone required. Otherwise his canvases were constructed with heavy grumes of pigment and broad brush strokes, the results being invariably amazing. While Clausel is acclaimed as "The Mexican poet painter par excellence," Clemente Orozco, the one armed painter, possesses "as no one else among his compatriots a power of emotional statement and irreducible individuality." His first works met with derision. As the critic says: "They were far out of the ordinary, that being enough to arouse the vulgar misunderstanding." Orozco gave up his life work when he sadly realized that, being a good artist notwithstanding his infirmity, he was nothing to a public hopelessly incapable of appreciating his gifts. Best Maugard, who inspired by the Post Impressionists and Cubists of Europe, found in ancient Aztec art primitive motives for his genius and "has restored a tradition of vision and expression which had been forgotten." Diego Rivera, finally "stands in modern Mexican art as its most gifted exponent. * * He contributed considerably to the Cubist movement." At present Rivera is painting a series of mural decorations for the Mexico City High School, a truly classical synthesis of mighty subjects, Mexican in character, but rather deserving universality for their plastic essentials." Encouraged by the Mexican officials and subsidized by the cultured and far-visioned municipal governments of the larger cities, "beauty which was about to die in the clutch of the old academician is blossoming again in Mexico through the modern and free means of artistic vis-

ual expression. Renouncing their slavishness to the old European masters, Mexican artists are discovering infinite and undreamed of possibilities in the new field. Mexican art is at the dawn of a brilliant revival succeeding both art periods of its past—the indigenous thrilling and masterful, and the Creole-Hispanic, flowering in the ecclesiastic crafts and architecture." There is much more of interest and beauty in the issue which sets a high standard even for an art magazine.

Robert Henri.

Second in a series of biographical studies of Distinguished American Artists is the volume on "Robert Henri" by Nathaniel Pousette-Dart. Says the "International Studio:" "Mr. Pousette-Dart, in his introduction to the volume on Henri, compares him with Manet in French art because of his fight for the artist's right to individuality. Henri, he says, is always an experimenter, attacking each new problem in a different spirit, thereby developing variety of technique. From all the very early influences to which he was subject, from Courbet and Velasquez to Manet and Whistler, he has evolved his own personal style, which is characterized by its directness, its freedom from fumbling. The illustrations consist mainly of children's portraits, which Henri has painted in large numbers—children of all nations and all temperaments from aristocratic 'Edward' to good natured 'Dutch Joe' and 'Patience Serious.' Then there are 'Spanish Gipsy,' from the Metropolitan Museum,and 'Betalo Rubino—Dramatic Dancer,' from the St. Louis Museum. Of the Irish pictures there are the inimitable 'Himself' and 'Herself' and the rigidly erect 'Guide to Croaghan.' Street scenes and landscapes complete the collection of illustrations, among which one of the finest is 'LaNeige,' now in the Luxembourg Gallery." Not the least attractive are reproductions of "Little Girl of the Southwest," "The Goat Herder," "Gregorita," "Indian Girl of Santa Clara," "Hawaii and Navajo," "Tesuque Buck," "Little Mexican Girl in Big Hat," "Jose," all of them painted in Santa Fe where Henri has spent three seasons and first exhibited in the art galleries of the Museum of New Mexico. The frontispiece of the beautifully wrought booklet is a portrait of Mr. Henri, which is most excellent in its characterization.

National Forests of New Mexico.

Many of the prehistoric ruins of New Mexico are located within national forests and several of the national monuments are within national boundaries. A new publication by the Department of Agriculture on "The National Forests of New Mexico" is therefore doubly welcome. Nearly one-fifth of the area of New Mexico is covered with forest and more than five million acres are covered with saw timber. The annual productive capacity of these forests is 80,000,000 board feet of lumber, sufficient to build 8,000 homes a year. On the protected range within the national forests graze 428,000 sheep and goats, and 178,000 cattle and horses. Each national forest is described in detail. The illustrations and a map add to the value of the pamphlet. While there are archaeological ruins within each of the forests described, the most important are in the Santa Fe Forest, of which the bulletin says:

"Important as are the economic resources and watershed value of the Santa Fe National Forest, it is more widely known for its cliff dwellings and other ancient ruins and because of its popularity as a summer resort. The archaeological interest of the region centers largely in the cliff dwellings and community houses of the Jemez division, but its best known historical monuments are found in the ancient city of Santa Fe, which was once the capital of the Spanish province of New Mexico and famous in American history as the terminal of the Santa Fe Trail.

"On the Jemez division three areas, containing in all 22,075 acres, have been

set aside as the Bandelier National Monument because of the large number of cliff dwellings and other ruins found there. These areas contain probably the most extensive and most important archaeological ruins in the whole United States, and because of the ease with which they can be reached by automobile they are becoming more popular each year. Best known and largest among these are the Rito de los Frijoles, 35 miles over a fair mountain road from Santa Fe. The Otowi and Tsankawi ruins attract many visitors, as do also the painted cave and stone lions. The two latter, however, can be reached only by horseback trails from the Rito de los Frijoles, where there is a small hotel for the accommodation of those who wish to extend their archaeological explorations over more than one day.

"The principal development of the recreational resources of the forest has taken place on the headwaters of the Pecos River on the Pecos division, a region of unsurpassed mountain scenery. Here are found several hotels for the accommodation of tourists and the excellant fishing and the delightful summer climate and scenery are attracting a growing colony of summer cottagers. An excellent road leads into the upper Pecos River region, and already numerous cottages have been built under Forest Service permits, and additional ones are being built each year. Several communities from eastern New Mexico and the panhandle of Texas are finding the upper Pecos a desirable place for the development of municipal camp grounds. There is a growing appreciation of the advantages offered by the National Forests to travelers, sportsmen, and seekers for health, and this region is rapidly developing as a playground.

"The Pecos and Jemez country is the oldest settled region in the United States and most of the limited areas within the forest which are chiefly valuable for agriculture were appropriated long before the creation of the forest. Almost the entire remainder has been listed to settlers in 368 tracts under the forest homestead act."

Californian Kinship Terminologies.

Edward Winslow Gifford is the author of a 300 page bulletin of the University of California illustrated with many maps and tables, which treats more exhaustively of California Indian kinship terms than any previous publication. The greater part of the field work was financed with state funds through the University of California. Acknowledgment for material is made to the Bureau of American Ethnology which is maintained by the Federal government, to Dr. Paul Radin, formerly of Santa Fe, and Messrs. P. E. Goddard, A. L. Kroeber, R. H. Lowrie, J. Alden Mason, W. E. Myers, Edward Sapir, Leslie Spier and T. J. Waterman, most of whom are also well known in Santa Fe. The author comes to the conclusion "that there is no set of factors, linguistic, psychic or social which will account for all of the features of kinship systems. All of these sets of factors enter into all systems, but in varying combinations, resulting in a bewildering mass of kinship patterns, each differing in some degree from all of its fellows." The first half of the volume is devoted to a presentation of the individual kinship systems, the second half to a comparative analysis. The results seem to indicate a common linguistic foundation of considerable extent for the kinship systems of the seven linguistic families found within the state of California. A similar study and comparison for the linguistic groups of New Mexico would be intensely interesting.

Monographs by A. B. Reagan.

The Museum Library has received reprints from the Transactions of the Illinois State Academy of Science of two contributions by Albert B. Reagan, a member of the New Mexico Archaeological Society, who was formerly stationed at Jemez and is now in the Indian service at Kayenta on the Navajo Re-

servation. One is descriptive of "A Trip among the Bird Islands of the Pacific Coast of Washington," and embodies several Indian legends, and the other describes "Some Plants of the Bois Indians Reservation and Vicinity." Mr. Reagan was in charge of the agency there some years ago. Mr. Reagan also sends the Library the story of Genesis in Navajo.

Prize Poems in Lyric West.

The Lyric West for January announces the prizes for its 1922 poetic contest. The prize of $100 for the best long poem or group of poems, is by request of the judges divided between "A Singer Says Good Bye" by Margery Swett, and "A Desert Suite" by Isaac Jenkinson Frazee. The prize of $50 for the best lyric was awarded to "The Painter" by Claribel Weeks Avery. Honorable mention was given "Spinster Songs" by Virginia Lyne Tunstall, "The Ravens" by Elizabeth Coatsworth, "Stanza" by Ina Coolbirth, and "Passing-Passing", by Joseph Anslander. The winners of last year's prize of $100 were Constance Lindsay Skinner for "The Song of David before Saul," and Neeta Marquis for "The Alien."

The Smoky Valley by Birger Sandzen.

Carl Smalley, the art connoisseur and dealer, of McPherson, Kansas, to whom the Museum of New Mexico owes a number of fine gifts including the Sandzen painings and prints, announces the publication of a beautiful book containing a series of fine reproductions of the lithographs by Birger Sandzen made in The Smoky Valley in Kansas, with an introduction by Minna K. Powell.

Says a reviewer:

"Mr. Sandzen is the great artist of the West and one of the world's best lithographers. This book gives the first chance to obtain satisfactory reproductions of his masterful work. We feel that every art-lover and every lover of the prairies will want a copy of this book. It is one of the most attractive volumes of the season.

Pennsylvania Museum Journal.

The Museum Journal of the Pennsylvania Museum in its December issue gives 105 pages to an article on "Ancient London" by the Museum Director, G. B. Gordon. It is a fascinating monograph begun in the preceding issue and finely illustrated with rare old cuts as well as reproductions of recent photographs. It contains a wealth of historical reminiscences told in a most charming style.

Boston Museum Given Ancient Gold Bowl.

Among the gifts of Classic and Oriental art to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as mentioned in the December Bulletin, is one of a Greek gold bowl, whose inscription places it in the seventh century before Christ. It is a gift from the Francis Bartlett Fund of the Museum.

Leading Facts of New Mexican History.

Several requests have reached El Palacio for aid in securing the first two volumes of Twitchell's "Leading Facts of New Mexican History." If any readers have sets which they are willing to sell, please advise the editor, stating condition of the books and price asked.

IN THE FIELD

Amazing Archaeological Discovery.

The earth holds in her recesses the rich memories of our race, and sometimes, as though the effort of the reflective and inquiring mind of modern man had suddenly flashed forth in a revealing intuition, a discovery comes that lights up the obscurity of the distant past. One such discovery we are privileged to record today. Our Cairo correspondent tells us how, after sixteen years of patient toil and research, Lord Cornorvan and that distinguished excavator, Mr. Howard Carter, have been rewarded by a mar-

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

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velous find in the Valley of the Kings near Thebes. All the mysteries of this famous valley had been disclosed, so it was thought, long since. Mr. Carter, with the pertinacity of the gifted archaeologist who scents discoveries from afar, dug on persistently until at last, in the royal necropolis of the Theban empire, he came across some tempting signs below the tomb of Rameses VI. Lord Carnarvon went out from England, and he and Mr. Carter together opened the sealed doors of a hitherto unnoticed chamber. When opened this chamber revealed an amazing spectacle. There were gilt couches, inlaid with ivory and precious stones; innumerable boxes, inlaid and painted with entrancing hunting scenes; a wonderful throne; a chair encrusted with precious stones and adorned with royal portraits; bituminized statues of a king, chariots, maces, a footstool, alabaster vases, and quantities of trussed duck and haunches of venison, left, according to the ancient custom, as provision for the great dead. Beyond the first chamber lay another chamber crowded with a confusion of gold beds, boxes and alabaster vases, and beyond this, again, lies another chamber which may prove to be the actual tomb of the king whose funeral relics lie in bewildering profusion in the first two rooms. The name of the king who thus emerges in splendor from the dim past into the murky light of our troubled day is Tutankhamen, of the Eighteenth Dynasty, who reigned in Tel-el Amarna and Thebes over three thousand years ago. Little was known of him except that he claimed to be a son of the famous Amentohep III, and that he married the daughter of that strange Pharaoh Akhenaten, who revolutionized the Egyptian religion by instituting in the worship of the rays of the sun a kind of monotheism, and at the same time promoted a remarkable artistic revival. Of Tutankhamen the chief fact hitherto attested is that in his reign the traditional religion, with its worship of Amon as the principal deity, once more claimed its own. He was, so to speak, the patron of a counter reformation. Now, thanks to this remarkable discovery, we may perhaps learn more of the circumstances of this strange ebb and flow of religious emotion in the days when mankind was still young. And though the world is old now and restless still, with the craving for a knowledge of great mysteries, even now when the eastern lands are trembling between war and peace and a Europe undreamed of by the Pharaohs is wrestling with problems that would have been stranger to them than all their weird panoply is to us, that figure of the ancient king who thus suddenly steps out from oblivion has a permanent significance. On his footstool are figures symbolizing his lordship over Syria, and the people of Ethiopia owned his sway. Around him are the confused tokens of a reversion from a groping after new spiritual ideas to the comfortable forms of an ancient ritual.—The London Times.

Aeroplanes and Archaeology.

The Pennsylvania Museum has excavation parties at work in Mesopotamia and in Palestine. The Museum Journal in concluding excerpts of the latest news from both fields says: "Here are two chroni-

icles of contemporary events in close contact with antiquity. One speaks of photographing from the air the city of Abraham's birth; the other speaks of passing travellers that drop their visiting cards from the clouds upon the spot where the severed heads of Saul and his sons were fastened to the walls of Bethshan, the modern Beisan. This contact of the present and the past is extremely picturesque and romance is not lacking in circumstances that bring the airplane into relation with the attempts of archaeology to make contact with the historical level of four thousands years ago within these Bible lands. To experience at once the physical and intellectual horizon of Abraham's ancestor and the horizon envisaged by the airman has been reserved for the archaeologists of today."

Visit to Santo Domingo.

Lansing Bloom, assistant director, and Kenneth Chapman, art curator, motored to the pueblo of Santo Domingo on Sunday, January 14, to investigate stories of destitution that came from the pueblo. Through the generosity of Dr. H. B. Alexander of the University of Nebraska, who has spent two summers in Santa Fe, the immediate wants of one family in particular distress are being taken care of. Mrs. Lydia J. Trowbridge of Winnetka, Ill., has also entrusted the editor with means to relieve a case of want at Santa Clara pueblo.

AMERICAN LINGUISTICS

Ancient Maya Words in Modern Commerce.

Because of the work of the School of American Research for several years at Quirigua, the ancient Maya city in Guatemala, the following from Science Service is of special interest locally:

Words from a language which flourished centuries before Columbus are being used for names of varieties of the fruit avocado, or "alligator pear," which is relatively new to this country. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has introduced Mayan names along with this salad-making fruit that its experts have brought from Guatemala, where centuries ago an ancient civilization flourished. Some folks seeing certain kinds of "alligator pears" tagged "Itzamna," "Lamat," "Hunapuh," "Kayab," "Mayapan," and others equally strange, may have thought that the government has enlisted the services of the namer of Pullman cars. It has just been explained by the department that these names are taken from the Maya who built up in what are now the wilds of Guatemala great cities and an agricultural civilization hundreds of years before Columbus ever left the old world. The avocado called "Itzama," is named after the chief Mayan god, the creator of mankind and the father of all the other gods. Such names as "Lamat" and "Hunapuh" designated days in the wonderful calendar of these ancient people who had invented a system of chronology more accurate than the time systems of the Europeans of their time. "Mayapan," the name given to another variety of this salad fruit, was one of the important cities of this people. It means "place where there are Mayas."

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Government Grant to Cambridge.

Of the recurrent special government grant to the University of Cambridge of $150,000 the sum of $3750 is set aside annually for the Museum of Classical Archaeology; $1250 for the Geographical Education Fund; $10,000 for the Library; $18,750 for lectures and about $120,000 for salaries.

Eleven Millions for Research.

The estimates needed by the Federal Government for 1924 include about $11,000,000 to be expended for research. The sum of $10,000,000 is to be expended for education and $16,000,000 for public health.

Los Conquistadores

I know, I know the songs they sang—
The swinging songs of fierce content,
The while they trod the weary miles,
Across the hills—to wonderment!

Strong on the lips and ringing true,
The courage of them led along
Into the Unknown. Cheers for Chance!
Hope—and their Marching Song.

Into the dim, gray dawns they sang,
Out of the long, lean nights;
Faith in their souls and in their hands
The crimson sword of might.

To them the aftermath of greed
(The punishment of pride,)
But theirs the gift of fearlessness
And hidden doors flung wide.

Pain and the beacon of the dream;
Grimness and sin and hate,
Stormy the blood-bought, rock-rough ways
With lure of worlds in wait!

A final silence to their songs,
Chill and the haunted dark;
But theirs Life's crown of dying well,
Kept for the brave of heart.

Makers of roads for Victory
(The Royal Roads of vast intent)
I know, I know the songs they bore
Across the seas—to wonderment.

Katalina Adelaide Soule.

Museum Expedition to Gobi

(FROM NEW YORK TIMES)

A REMARKABLE set of fossils which have arrived at the American Museum of Natural History from the Third Asiatic Expedition definitely prove, according to President Henry Fairfield Osborn, that a broad land connection once existed between North America and Asia and that gigantic dinosaurs and mammals of various types wandered to and fro between the two continents.

Some of the remains which have just arrived from Mongolia have been identified as those of the Titano there, which existed in Utah and Montana a few million years ago. Other known inhabitants of the Western United States have been identified in Mongolia. In spite of the distance of about 10,000 miles separating them, those two parts of the world were the home of similar types of dinosaurs about 5,000,000 years ago and of similar mammals about 3,000,000 years ago.

The most sensational of the arrivals at the Museum in itself is the skull of the Baluchitherium, probably the biggest land mammal that ever lived, which was found in Mongolia near the Altai range, 450 miles from the ruins of Karakorum, the capital of Jenghis Khan. This colossus of two or three million years ago has no counterpart among remains on the American continent, its only known relative being the Baluchitherium Osborni, some bones of which were discovered in Baluchistan in 1911 by C. Foster Cooper and named after President Osborn.

New Paleontological Data.

American paleontologists were enthusiastic over these finds because they justified predictions made here in the face of adverse evidence. The theory of Prof. Osborn, Prof. W. D. Mathews and other scientists of the American Museum has been that what is now the Mongolian desert probably was once the nursery of the great families of mammals, including man. The family trees of many of the main groups, so far as they could be traced through fossils, seemed to lead back, in their opinion, to the plateau of Central Asia. Domestic dogs seem to descend from Asiatic stock, indicating that man and the wild dog first became friends in that part of the world. The cow, sheep and other animals first domesticated are thought to have come from Asiatic breeds.

The theory has been maintained in spite of the fact that the Mongolian desert, or Gobi region, has been hitherto reported barren of fossils. Among many important results, the outstanding one is the proof that the region was rich in life of various kinds at many different ages.

"This is not a new chapter," said President Osborn, "but a new volume in the history of the world. The Gobi desert, which runs from Mongolia into Tibet, is the crown of the world. The results so far obtained are of extreme importance."

Expedition Motor Equipped.

The party headed by Roy Chapman Andrews and including Walter Granger, the paleontologist and many other scientists, penetrated Mongolia with two motor trucks, three small especially equipped automobiles for skirmishing, and a caravan of seventy-five camels. After making their way from North China into Mongolia through a narrow camel pass north of Kalgan, they had, for diplomatic reasons, first to visit Urga, the Mongolian capital. The first big find was made at Tren Dabusu on the way to Urga.

"They were just about to break camp" said Dr. Osborn, "when Mr. Granger decided to investigate some low hills to the east of the trail. There he made the first and very wonderful discovery of two zones of animal life, one a dinosaur zone containing dinosaurs almost exactly like those we have been hunting in Montana. These include the big flesh-eating dinosaurs and the rapidly running ostrich-like dinosaurs, which in this country I have named Struhiomimus or the ostrich-mimicking type. It was established that this life zone was of exactly the same age geologically as beds which we have been exploring for many years in Central Montana and northern Wyoming, known as the lance formation.

Follows Previous Failures.

"This itself in a country which had the reputation of having no fossils was a remarkable discovery. Previous explorers had found nothing. These had included Russians, English, the Chinese survey and Ralph Pumpelly's great American expedition.

Secondly, they found there another layer, a mammal zone of more recent age and this contained mammals precisely like those which we have been finding in the mountains of northern Utah. This fixed the age of another formation right in the middle of the age of mammals, or technically upper Eocene. This is estimated as about three million years ago, whereas the reptile beds are estimated at about five million years ago. The party stopped here five days, collecting material rapidly, and then continued on the way to Urga.

The third great discovery was on the northeastern slopes of the Altai Mountains, right in the heart of Mongolia and about 450 miles southeast of Karakorum. the capital of Jenghis Khan's empire. Another bed of dinosaurs, fossil reptiles belonging to the reptilian age, was found here, and some fragments have been brought back.

Largest Land Mammal.

"The great find here, however, was the skull and parts of the skeleton of what seems to have been the largest land mammal which has ever been found, with tbe possible exception of some of larger, now extinct, elephants. This is the Baluchitherium represented by a partly complete skull of gigantic size. The Baluchitherium was first discovered by C. Foster Cooper, a former worker in the museum in northwest Baluchistan. He found vertebrae of the neck and a thigh bone, indicating a land mammal of very large size. Casts of this animal were sent over to the American Museum and we compared those cases with all the specimens in our collection, which is now the largest in the world, but we were not able to determine what it was, beyond the fact that it was a big quadruped, although it was suspected that it belonged to the same order as tapirs, horses, and rhinoceroses.

"Mr. Granger's discovery of a complete skull, together with a number of vertebrae, foot bones and parts of limb bones enabled us to determine that the Central Mongolian animal belongs to the same genus as that found in Baluchistan."

The skull of the new monster was exhibited at the Museum yesterday in comparison with the skull of the greatest of modern rhinoceroses, the white African variety, which is second in size among living land beasts only to the elephant. The modern rhinoceros skull looked like a delicate work in porcelain beside the colossal pate of his Mongolian grand uncle. The big skull measured four feet three inches in length. The biggest of modern rhinos could have played around the legs and run to and fro under the belly of his big predecessor. The Baluchitherium was between 11 and 12 feet high and about 23 or 24 feet long, according to careful calculations. It was apparently one of the hornless varieties.

Monster Well Protected.

"The horn is always a compensating organ, found only in animals which have no other means of defense," said Dr. Osborn. "The Baluchitherium was protected first, by his size; then possibly by short tusks and a hide of enormous thickness. It was a browsing animal. Its enemies were probably the sabertoothed tiger and other great carnivores, but it is doubtful whether they could have inflicted damage on it."

The expedition is now in its second season in Asia and will remain there five years. It was sent there by the American Museum of Natural History, the Asiatic Society and the Asia Magazine.

"The cost of the expedition is borne by a number of generous benefactors of the Museum," Dr. Orborn said, "but there still remains $10,000 to be contributed to cover the expenses of the first year's work. It is the largest geological tour ever undertaken in a similar time. This is possible because the automobiles have been found so admirably adapted to use in the Gobi desert."

The results will be of infinite value to Mongolia, Dr. Osborn said, because the identification of the zones in which the discoveries were made give the key to the region geologically, and open the way for the rediscovery of the mineral wealth of the country and its economic regeneration.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Fame for Aurora, Illinois.

Aurora, Ill., according to the American Art News, has set up a new record as a town whose citizens are eager and willing to buy American paintings. At the fourth annual exhibition of American art, which has just ended in that city, out of 150 pictures shown thirty-five were purchased at an average price of $1000 or a total of approximately $35,000 for the show. Since Aurora has a population of only 38,000 this investment in contemporary American painting sets up

EPIPHANY

NOW, Balthasar, Gaspar and Melchior,
Each bearing treasure in a splendid urn,
Long trains of camels following, return,
As quaint old pictures image them, once more.

The Magi hasten westward to adore
God's new born Son, for wisely they discern,
To heal and save, He enters earth life stern;
A black page lifts robes richly broidered o'er.

St. Joseph, that poor stable threshold guards
And there, each regal brow its crown discards.
And Babe laughs up at them, admiring!

Augustus reigned when three kings journeyed far,
Their gifts of incense, gold and myrrh, to bring,
Gaspar and Melchior and Balthasar.

Lillian White Spencer of the New
Mexico Archaeological Society, from
the French of Jose Maria de Heridia.

---

a record which we doubt has ever been equaled by any American community.

Woman Art Director.

Miss Florence Levy has been appointed director of the Museum of Art in Baltimore and will spend two days of each week in looking after its interests. The Garrett mansion at the corner of Cathedral and Monument streets is being adapted to the needs of the museum and the formal opening will be held in January.

New York Paiace of Art.

New plans decided upon for the "palace of arts" to be erected jointly by New York City and by friends of the fine arts include a different site from that previously announced. The new location will not be parts of four blocks on Seventh Avenue and West 57th, West 58th and 59th streets. but will be in quite a different part of the city, and will be kept secret because the owners of the property desired would otherwise probably put on exaggerated value on their holdings.

Art in the Theater.

A theater which provides master pieces of art for its patrons is the new Keith Palace Theater just opened in Cleveland by Edwin F. Albee of New York, who has been quietly collecting oil paintings, bronzes, marble sculptures, and rare tapestries, and other furnishings for several years for its grand gallery. Among the painters represented are Jose Israels, Cazin, Corot, Henner, Van Marcke, Dagnan-Bouveret, Ziem, Schreyer, Lely, Sully and Bouguereau.

New Art Director at Indianapolis.

J. Arthur MacLean, at present assistant director of the Art Institute o

Chicago, has resigned to become director of the Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis, where he is expected to take charge in January. Mr. MacLean has had a museum experience of nineteen years, six in the Cleveland Museum of Art, twelve in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and one with the Chicago Art Institute.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Woman's Club Meeting.

A special program in charge of the writers' section of the Arts Club was presented at the regular literary meeting of the Santa Fe Woman's Club.

Mrs. W. J. Barker a member of the group, presided, and gave an interesting introductory talk relating to its work, and also briefly outlined the essential points requisite in writing short stories. Mrs. Barker, however, declined to reveal the identity of the ambitious local authors whose original stories were typically western, portraying the Indian and Spanish-American life in New Mexico.

Mrs. De Huff read the Indian story entitled "Witch Fires," and Mrs. Gaastra read the Spanish American story, "La Nova." Both stories were very entertaining and were well received by the large audience in attendance, which in addition to the members of the Woman's Club included several out-of-town visitors.

At the close of the program tea was served by the social committee.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Bull Dance at Santo Domingo.

One of the most remarkable spectacles ever seen in a New Mexico pueblo was the bull fight witnessed at Santo Domingo yesterday by Artist and Mrs. Gerald Cassidy, the only outsiders present, and who happened upon the performance quite by accident. The spectacle evidently harks back to bull fights put on in New Mexico by the Spanish conquerors. A complete wagon train made its appearance the night before two miles out, and camped. In the morning the matadors, the bull, the horses, and so forth appeared in the village, accompanied by "explorers", nearby natives dressed up with long hair and beards of sheep's wool, looking as if they had completed a thousand mile trek after the Seven Cities of Cibola. They took the parts of spectators. At the sound of a bugle and snare drum the bullfighters, mounted on carved wooden hobby horses, gayly caparisoned and with silver spurs and bits, pranced forth and the bull made his appearance from his "dressing room" in a tent set up for the purpose. The bull was a fearful and wonderful bovine, with a mouth like a fish and protruding eyes, his motive power being a stooped-over native inside the housings. The conflict was long and exciting, lasting several hours. Old Spanish swords and improvised javelins were used upon the bull, who finally fell prostrate and all in. The sacred meal was spread upon him and he arose again as good as ever. Every detail was carried out with a fidelity that was astonishing. The music was a strange mixture of Indian and Spanish.—Herald.

"Spirit of the Aspens" goes to New York.

The New Mexico Museum reports an important sale, that of Bert Phillips' "The Spirit of the Aspens" which was one of the important canvasses in the New Year exhibition at the museum galleries. This canvas went to one of New York's important art collectors who has been a guest at Bishops Lodge. Both the artist and the collector are to be congratulated as well as the museum for making this important sale at a time when there are few art sales in the larger art centers.—New Mexican.

PERSONAL MENTION

Kihn in Northwest.

W. Langdon Kihn who painted in New Mexico last year, has just returned to New York from a trip to the Northwest where he has been painting with the Blackfeet Indians. He plans to hold

an exhibition of this work in New York within the next few weeks.

Maynard Dixon visits Museum.

Maynard Dixon and Mrs. Dixon of San Francisco were Santa Fe visitors for a few days last week, on their way to New York where Mr. Dixon expects to hold a one man show in one of the leading galleries. This is his first showing as a painter in New York where he has heretofore been known as an illustrator. Mr. Dixon is a native son and one of the best known of the California painters. He specializes in western subjects and is best known among the Navajo Indians. He is devoted to these nomads of the desert. Mrs. Dixon has an enviable reputation as an art photographer, and her work is much sought after. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon stopped off in Santa Fe to see friends.

Keppel to Head Carnegie Corporation.

Dr. Frederick P. Keppel is to become president of the Carnegie Corporation on October 1, succeeding Dr. James Angell, now president of Yale University. Dr. Keppel is at present executive secretary of a committee of the Sage Foundation, which is working on a plan for the development of New York and its environs. He will continue that work until he takes the Carnegie Corporation post. Dr. Keppel was for many years a member of the faculty of Columbia University and for eight years was dean of the college. He resigned in 1918 to become third assistant Secretary of War. For two years he was director of foreign operations of the American Red Cross. Among the other posts that Dr. Keppel occupied was that of Administrative Commissioner for the United States International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. He also served as president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States, as a member of the College Entrance Examination Board and the National Committee of Educational Standards. He is a former president of the Columbia University Club.

New Indian Bill.

As the result of hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian affairs, an entirely new measure is to be drafted for the settlement of land titles within the boundaries of Pueblo Indian land grants. Colonel Ralph E. Twitchell, Attorney A. B. Renehen and Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe were among those who testified before the Committee.

IT IS WRITTEN

American Indian Life.

By several of its students. Edited by Elsie Clews Parsons. Illustrated with six color plates and drawings in black and white (twenty-five full pages in all) by C. Grant La Farge. Boxed, $10.00. Twenty-three authorities on the American Indian have combined to tell, in story form, what is known about the life, habits and customs of the race. Each author treats of the tribe to whose study he has devoted himself. Though the stories are built on a wide and accurate ethnological knowledge, their form and language are popular in the best sense; they are vibrant with vitality and romance. The illustrations are the graphic complement of the text, Mr. La Farge's pictures being correct as well as beautiful. Says Mary Austin, well known to Santa Feans: "As it stands, this collection of studies of American Indian life fulfills two important functions with a completeness that can be attributed to no other book on the subject. It is important first for the clear and comprehensive and absorbingly interesting account of the life of the first American peoples. It can be read equally by children and adults and should not be absent from the desk of every school teacher in the country. The time is fast approaching when it will be understood that a knowledge of our own aboriginals is more important to our children than the aboriginals of Great Britain or Italy. The time is at hand when stories of American Indians will no longer be cast in the form

of the myths of ancient Greece and Rome, but will be understood as interpretative of American experience and entitled to an appropriate form. And there are no one or two or three Indian books which can do as much for the seeker in that direction as the present volume."

IN THE FIELD

Excavating the City of David.

The Palestine administration has issued invitations to archaeologists of the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries to excavate the site of the ancient "City of David" on Mount Ophel, just south of the existing walls of Jerusalem. From the pool of Siloam, which marks the southern apex of the site, northward to the southern wall, the entire area covered by the ancient city will be turned over to archaeologists by the Palestine administration. Each educational institution or society applying for permission to excavate will be assigned a certain district within which it will be given exclusive rights, but outside of which it must not go. The size of the district thus awarded, it is understood, will be determined largely by the financial ability of the society or institution to which the grant is made. Privileges will not be extended to societies or persons financially unable to undertake excavation operations it is stated. The School at Jerusalem, maintained by the Archaeological Institute of America, and founded about the same time as the School of American Research at Santa Fe, will probably participate in the work.

ARTISTS AND EXHIBITS

Alumni Exhibit at Chicago.

The second retrospective exhibition by former students and instructors of the Chicago Art Institute is being held this month. The exhibits include wood engravings by Gustav Baumann, paintings by Randall Davey, George Bellows, Walter Ufer, Oliver Dennett Grover, E. Irving Couse, sculpture by Albin Polasek all of whom have worked in Santa Fe and Taos. Walter Uter is represented by his painting "Hunger" which hung in the Corcoran exhibit and which is reproduced in half-tone.

Portraits by Young-Hunter.

John Young-Hunter of Taos, an exhibit of whose portraits was recently held in the Museum Gallery, is represented in the Portrait Exhibit during the month of January in the Ehrich Galleries in New York City.

PAINTERS AND EXHIBITS

Another Prize for Blumenschein.

Among the winners at the annual exhibition of the painter and sculpture members of the National Arts club, New York, which opened on the 10th of January was Ernest L. Blumenschein, of Taos, whose painting, "The Gift," an Indian subject, was awarded a prize of $300 and a bronze medal. Mr. Blumenschein's "Superstition," which was first shown in the galleries of the Museum here, and later took the Altman prize in the National Academy's winter show, is now being exhibited in Indianapolis, in the thirty-eighth annual exhibition of the Art Association of that city.

GALLERIES AND EXHIBITS

Three Million Dollar Gallery.

The "Friends of Art Society" of Omaha is to have an art gallery costing three million dollars, a memorial to one of Omaha's prominent buisness men, George A. Joslin, who died recently. Maurice Block who spent two summers painting in Santa Fe, is art director there, and this gift will make it possible for him to carry out some of his plans to make Omaha a great art center, and to stimulate an interest in middle western art.